

SCHOOL BOOKS GIVEN SCORING BY A CRITIC

Kohala Correspondent Finds Fault With Golden Treasure Reader

The Kohala Midget in a recent issue contains a communication from a correspondent discussing the shortage of school text-books in the store and criticizing some of the books in use. The Golden Treasure Reader in particular comes in for a scolding. Following is the communication:

"In several of our island papers there are complaints about the shortage of school text-books in the book-stores which have been supplied by the American Book Company (or rather, not supplied).

"It is about time that those who are interested in education should be getting together to devise some way, even if we have to print them here, in which we may have school readers suited to the reading of children in Hawaii.

Should Picture Home Life

"The readers should picture the home life of the Islands, its industrial life, etc. There should be poems about our scenery, nature-study lessons about ferns, sugar and other island products, with simple Bible stories.

"The Golden Treasure Reader is all right for the mainland. How intelligently can our children read about the woodpecker, buckwheat, 'Jack Frost,' etc? They may take in these references mechanically, after laborious explanation, because they are a part of the lesson, but a month hence there is a blank look on their faces when these foreign subjects come up. The poems they have not really understood, having no criteria by which to form conceptions of such things.

"How much better to have reading lessons about the mongoose, instead of the squirrel! Instead of the maple leaves, show them the bread-fruit leaves and fruit in place of fairy tales, give them lessons on such great men and women as Lincoln, Wilson, Queen Victoria, Queen Liliuokalani, etc.

Practical Spelling

"For spelling, instead of words dictated from the Champions Speller, many of which they will never have occasion to use in correspondence here, why not dictate words that will occur in their everyday use? How many people can spell correctly, our own Hawaiian geographical names? The spelling book would better include the unfamiliar words of the geography lesson for the day. If the geography lesson is on the physical features of South America, teach the children to spell South American names. Teach them, also, to spell arithmetic terms: 'divisor, subtrahend, numerator,' etc.; not 'committee, inspector, neutrality, translated.'

"The children have been ordered to buy so many different books that the names of the books they have bought just because they were compelled to change so often.

Too Many Text Books

"Then, there are too many text-books. A geography, arithmetic, penmanship, physiology, with note-books, a pen, pencil, compass and ruler are all that a child needs. Think of the disbursements of these children have to walk to school, with a lunch bag and a bundle of books that become a burden for these small children! Count up the rainy days, mud!

"Teach children the arithmetic that will be of use to them in their everyday lives, after they leave public school, and not the things that will fit them for college—square root, the metric system. What they need is simple examples in the four operations, with bills, percentage, cash accounts, forms of receipts and practical things.

"It is not many nor new books that are going to improve our schools, but the spirit of practical utility in teaching; adaptableness to the conditions under which these school children will have to live after they leave school."

Appended to the communication is a criticism by the editor of the Midget in which it is urged that the present text books used impose too heavy a burden upon the parents who now find it difficult to provide even the meager necessities for their children.

The facts in the case are that the board of education, recently adopted a new course of study, eliminating many books, and cutting down the number of many that are being used. The result is that an estimated saving of ten thousand dollars per year has been effected for the parents of the children attending the public schools of Hawaii.

Agrees With Criticism

"I agree with the criticism of the Golden Treasure Reader," said Superintendent Kinney yesterday. "It is a difficult matter to make a sweeping change in the books used in the schools. The Baldwin reader, which was in use in our schools until several years ago, in my opinion is much better suited to our schools than the present reader."

"The delay in the delivery of books is an incident we could not foresee. In the course of study adopted recently everything possible was done to im-



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NEW PLAN MEANS WARM MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

If the plans of the department of public instruction do not miscarry it will not be long before all the public schools of the Territory will be equipped with kitchens, in charge of capable cooks, and warm lunches will be served daily to all pupils in the larger schools above the first grade. The supervisors are to be asked for an appropriation of \$400 to build a kitchen at Kalihiwaena, the cooking to be done by the pupils and the lunches to be served at actual cost. This plan has been in operation at Kailua school and also the Normal school for some time past. It is the plan to have pupils from the Normal school include cooking in their course and to take charge of these cooking departments as rapidly as they are opened, thus giving the instructor in charge an opportunity to supervise all the work.

PUPILS TO BUILD A CARPENTER SHOP

Pupils attending the Liliuokalani School are to be given practical work in connection with their vocational training courses, if the plans of Superintendent Kinney are carried out. He announced yesterday that he will ask the supervisors for an appropriation to enable the department to purchase material with which to erect a carpenter shop on the Liliuokalani School grounds. This material will be turned over to the pupils, and under the guidance of their instructor they will do all the mechanical work. The plans, which call for a building of modified bungalow style of structure, it is understood, are now being prepared by the pupils.

Plans Originating On Hawaii To Be Followed By Department of Public Instruction

Bids will be opened tomorrow for the erection of a two-room school at Kaneohe. The plans for this school house are along new lines. They originated on Hawaii. The first building on these specifications was erected at Pali, Hawaii, last spring. Those plans have been lent to the department of public instruction by the supervisors of Hawaii.

It is estimated that the structure can be built at the rate of about \$650 per room, the cost varying according to the distance from the base of supplies. The new school is built solid on three sides, with wide eaves and ample ventilation near the roof. All the windows are located on one side of the building, thus solving the light problem and insuring an even and constant light and lessening the eye strain on the pupils.

Bids also will be opened tomorrow for the erection of a bungalow type school house at Kaunamau.

Department of Public Instruction To Build Similar Type Throughout Territory

Otto Oss, a well-known local contractor, last week completed the building of two of the new model fresh air school houses on plans recently adopted by the department of public instruction at the suggestion of Superintendent Kinney. The buildings are being built in groups of two. The two recently finished are on the Maunaloa school grounds and cost the department a total of \$875, or \$437.50 each. Mr. Oss also has a contract for erecting two similar buildings for the department at Kalihiwaena. These will cost \$834, or \$417 each.

It is understood that arrangements are also being made to call for bids for two similar structures at Kamoiliili.

It is expected that the cost of all the open air schools on these plans, to be built in practically every school district in the Territory, will average around these figures.

The buildings are twenty-four by twenty-eight feet in dimension, with a high ceiling. The walls of the building extend up only sufficiently to allow for blackboards, the balance as far as the roof being open and protected only by wire netting. Shingle roofs are being used. It was thought that the cost could be reduced by substituting corrugated iron roofs, and though this was true, it was found that the corrugated iron was not satisfactory.

prove the quality of the courses and reduce the expense. It would be impractical to make radical changes immediately, but this must be done gradually, and that additional burdens should not be added to the work of the teachers.

Booksellers Complaining

"This is attested by the fact that the booksellers are complaining. One dealer told me that for the first three days of September, when the purchasing of books by the children began, his receipts from the sale of school supplies was more than one thousand dollars less than it was for the first three days in September last year. Others have told me that they have great piles of school books in their shelves, the result of our new course of study. But we planned for the parents of the school children and not for the book companies and feel satisfied with the result."

SPORTS ELKS PLAN BIG TIME FOR VENETIAN TIGERS

MYSTIC SHRINE ALSO TO JOIN IN RECEIVING OWNER MAIER AND HIS GREAT BASEBALL AGGREGATION—NOTES AND GOSSIP OF THE GAME

With the Venetian Tigers on the way, having left San Francisco last Tuesday in the steamer Sierra, local baseball fans are perking up to the coming of the All-Star baseball aggregation, for it means an era of high-class baseball through seven games, and possibly more.

According to a wire from Manager Jack Bliss, as well as in letters, he is bringing one of the fastest baseball aggregations that ever visited Hawaii. Every man on the team is a star at his respective position, and with some of these men playing in the lineup of the local teams, fans are bound to have a treat in the way of baseball.

In the meantime all arrangements have been completed for the receiving of the Venice party next Monday morning upon the arrival of the Sierra. Local fans, representing the press, newspaper men and photographers, will make up the rest of the party. A launch will be provided to carry the reception committee to the Sierra, and will leave the foot of Fort street at half-past six o'clock next Monday morning, November 16.

James E. Jaeger has also arranged to receive the Venetians, and, accompanied by a party of friends, will sail up the harbor in the handsome Kula-mau II, well prepared to give a royal welcome to the visiting baseball players. Owner Eddie Maier, Umpire Jack McCarthy and friends who make up the party.

Elks Are Working Hard
 Living up to their reputation as the best people on earth and maintaining their title as real live boosters, Honolulu Lodge of Elks is leaving nothing undone to make the visit of the Maier party one to be long remembered. Besides welcoming the visitors to Honolulu in true Elk style, the lodge has arranged for a big night at the lodge rooms, and a program of high-class talent ending with a supper and dance has been arranged for.

It is also the plan of the Elks to present a handsome trophy to the most popular player in both the Venice and major league parties, the voting to take place at the Elks' big show, the Lava Trail, at the Seaside on the night of December 5.

Schofield Barracks is also taking a big hand in receiving the Tigers. The team is to play their first game in Hawaii next November 19, and with plans all completed for this game, a big smoker is to be held at the amusement hall of the Twenty-fifth Infantry in the evening, at which there will be a big vaudeville entertainment, winding up with several clever exhibitions of the many art of self-defense between members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Lieutenant Harbold, who has charge of the arrangements there, is working like a beaver to have everything in shape, and all signs point to the invasion of the Venetians to Schofield Barracks being the biggest even in the history of the post.

Will Issue Rain Checks
 To forestall any inconvenience to the fans during the playing of the Venice series, the promoter of the same has arranged for the issuing of rain checks should such a course be necessary. These checks will be issued as the fans pass in the gate, different colors to be used to distinguish the price of one's ticket.



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RELIEF OF COTTON GROWERS DISRUPTS WARRING CONGRESS

Southern Democrats Conduct Amazing Filibuster to Lasting Disgrace of Their Party

By Ernest G. Walker.
 (Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, October 26.—After the greatest adjournment to-day within the memory of living men, congress has gone and its senators and representatives will be no more in session at Washington till Monday noon, Dec. 12. There was a most unusual spectacle for half a week, from Thursday till Saturday to be exact, while a handful of selfish southern Democrats conducted an amazing filibuster. They succeeded in disgracing their party before the country and in disgracing the Democratic leaders from all sections. Appeals were made to the President to prorogue the congress, as he has the constitutional right to do. But this smacked too much of royalty and was such an exceptional proceeding that President Wilson hesitated. He went away to Pittsburgh to deliver an address before the Young Men's Christian Association and left the wrangling congress to its own devices. And on a Saturday, October 24, the southern recalcitrants, besieged on every hand, denounced by their Democratic friends for hogishness and breach of faith, finally yielded.

Adjournment a Debacle
 The adjournment was a debacle. It is generally an event of good cheer and cordiality. These departing take their leave in friendship and dignity. A committee from the senate and a committee from the house go to the White House for the formality of telling the President they are ready to adjourn, if it suits his wishes, and he returns a pleasant message. All this was omitted, because the President had gone away in disgust. When the southerners capitulated it was Saturday morning, and the agreement was to adjourn at four o'clock that afternoon. But the southern swan songs as to cotton relief had all been sung before that time and clocks were turned forward in both the senate and the house so that adjournment was actually had shortly after three o'clock.

Last Days Remarkable
 The last three days of the session were quite remarkable. Most of the time was devoted to the house to efforts in obtaining a quorum. Roll call succeeded roll call, with long waits till absentees had been brought in. Now and then a quorum would appear but it would disappear as soon as efforts were made to transact business. Scenes in the senate were less unseemly but the difficulties there were the same. Senators had departed less than half the membership was in town. While an adjournment from day to day can be taken in either branch with less than a quorum, an adjournment of a session of congress can not be voted without a quorum being present, if the point is specifically raised. The problem accordingly was to persuade these southerners to allow the vote to adjourn to pass without a roll call.

Southerners Are Persistent
 Their persistence was most flagrant from various points of view. They had been fighting for a bill that would authorize the government to issue \$250,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of cotton. There were variations of this scheme but its substance practically all of them came down to the \$250,000,000 of bonds. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, forced a vote on this proposition in the senate as an amendment to the War Revenue Bill. It was beaten twenty-one to forty. The Republicans and northern Democrats joined in giving the amendment its quietus.

The fighter was then resumed in the house. Hope of getting the bond issue upon the War Revenue Bill was gone, as far as the house was concerned, but Representative Henry of Texas, had another plan. He is chairman of the rules committee, which he persuaded to bring in a special rule for the consideration of the cotton warehousing bill, which had already passed the senate, and also for consideration of the banking and currency committee's bill amending the Aldrich-Vreeland Law as to the volume of emergency currency that could be furnished to national banking associations.

House Almost Passed Scheme
 In its last hours the house was in the throes of adopting this special rule and also in considering the Aldrich-Vreeland act amendments. On this bill Mr. Henry proposed to place an amendment authorizing the \$250,000,000 bond issue for cotton relief. After painful proceedings the house was brought to vote on the bond issue and voted it down as vigorously as the senate had done. Incidentally it is worth bearing in mind that the southern representatives had pleaded with the house leaders simply for an opportunity to get a vote on their cotton relief scheme. They said if that were done they would be satisfied. They could then go home and tell their constituents what they had done and could do no more.

Forgot All About Promises
 But when they had been defeated in senate and house they forgot all about their promises and began to fight on again. In the house these southerners wanted to get the warehousing bill through. President Wilson was not averse to the warehousing bill and had there been plenty of time, the bill might have passed. Briefly it authorized the storing of cotton in licensed warehouses and the issuance of certificates thereon. These certificates it was anticipated, issued by the government, would be quite readily negotiable and would afford much relief to the stricken planters. But congress was enraged that these other expedients should be forced upon it at the very eleventh hour, when there had been an opportunity for a fair and square vote upon the issue of cotton bonds. The southern tactics were resented.

It seemed for a while as though all attempts to adjourn the congress would be futile. It was entirely out of the question to try to bring the absentees back to Washington. They had business at home which was too urgent to warrant their return, especially on an errand which seemed so unnecessary. And it was not till the third day that the South yielded.

Revenue Bill Disposed Of
 Meanwhile the War Revenue Bill had been disposed of in record time. It was the last essential measure that President Wilson had required. Efforts to hold it up had failed. The conference report thereon had been adopted by the senate Thursday afternoon. That was the last formality, except the President's signature. He was playing golf at a country club some miles out of Washington when the senate voted, but word was carried to him quickly and he came to the capital as fast as a White House automobile could carry him. He had lost his spectacles and had to borrow those of Senator Hughes, of New Jersey. But the bill was made law with expedition and, as far as the President was concerned, congress could have adjourned Thursday evening. The necessary concurrent resolution to that end had already been passed by the house, when the southern brethren renewed their filibuster.

Proceeding Very Offensive
 Representative Henry is none too popular in the house. It was believed he stood forth to lead the filibuster to further his political fortunes. He has tried many times to advance himself in the house, but has always been "sat upon" very effectively. His latest ambition has been to get to the senate from Texas and it was thought he reasoned he might help himself in that ambition by such a dramatic course, which would not appear in the same light to Texas as it would to congressional colleagues.

The proceeding seemed all the more offensive, because the South has voted itself so many favors in this congress. A large share of the general appropriation has gone to the South, because the South is so influential in both legislative branches. It is many years since that section of the country has fared so splendidly in appropriations. While this may have been only to even up in some part the disadvantage the South has had in congress for many years, it was nevertheless regarded as ungracious for the southern members to press so unreasonably for more.

Treasury Department Active
 The treasury department has been doing all it could to relieve the situation in the South. It favored the raising of a pool of \$100,000,000 by the banks for loans to take care of surplus cotton. It also brought about a conference with British representatives, by which it seems to have been arranged that Great Britain will buy forthwith about \$100,000,000 of cotton and pay for this in short term notes. These and other treasury measures are going far toward clearing up the South's troubles. Furthermore congress has believed that the southern States should themselves be a little more industrious in furnishing some relief. That is the section of the country where the State's rights doctrine has flourished. South Carolina's legislature did vote \$35,000,000 of bonds for the purchase of cotton and if other southern States would do likewise, there would be no need for congress to do.

Hoke Thunders Mightily
 One of the very latest speeches before adjournment took place was by Senator Hoke Smith, who thundered mightily and blamed people right and left for the South's plight. "Today," said he, "we are almost groveling before English people, consulting with the representatives of the treasury department, begging for extension of our liabilities to that country, and largely because this product of our cotton is not being bought by Great Britain as it would be normally bought, because there is an excess of 5,000,000 bales for which there is no market. If our government would either buy or take over these 5,000,000 bales, Great Britain would be buying cotton liberally at above ten cents a pound. Then two hundred and odd million dollars that we owe abroad would be wiped out and we would not have the humiliating spectacle of begging for indulgence upon our gold obligations."

Senate Would Not Listen
 "We have sought," continued Senator Hoke Smith, "to present this question as a national question. I think, perhaps, we made a mistake in referring to it in any other way. I think, perhaps, we made a mistake in suggesting that the people of nine States would be especially benefitted by the proposed legislation. But I wish to say that the nine States which grow the commodity will live, their people will live, and they will continue to contribute to the power of this country."

There was a great deal more in like vein but the senate was in no mood to listen and a great sigh of relief went up when Senator Smith subsided. He announced that he would cease his filibuster for an agreement in the house that would bring other cotton legislation to the floor and within ten minutes the hands of the clock had been turned around and adjournment declared.

End May Not Be Yet
 Not one can say yet whether this is the end of the southern agitation for relief from their burdens on account of the surplus of 5,000,000 bales of unsold cotton. Conditions may change materially between now and December 7. If Great Britain buys \$100,000,000 worth of the cotton and the banks raise \$100,000,000 to loan to the holders of the product yet to be sold, there should be such a measure of relief that the need for any action by congress may have passed. Then in December the elections will have been held, and the politicians from the southland will not remember quite as vividly the rash promises they made to their constituents to get nominated. For that was much of the trouble. The war in Europe began in early August, just when the primaries were coming on and just when the bottom had dropped out of the cotton market.

Presumably congress, when it meets again, can not be persuaded to do anything for the cotton growers, but filibustering could cause a lot of embarrassment, particularly as that will be the short session when almost every hour of time will be precious if an extra session of congress in the spring is to be avoided. The administration can

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not well permit the appropriation bills to fail and the southerners are willing to take advantage of this condition, they can cause the leaders a lot of worry. Schemes for relief can be pressed as amendments to appropriations and in the senate advocates can talk at length and hazard the passage of necessary legislation.

Statements of election expenses were filed in the office of the secretary of the Territory yesterday, as follows: E. W. Quinn, \$225; C. H. Brown, \$214.50; D. Paul R. Isenberg, \$107; William A. Bryan, \$100.50; Robert Ahuna, \$75; John Fassoth, \$32.50; and James K. Kula, \$25.